



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE LAWS OF HYWEL DDA.

[Continued from page 349.]

LAWS OF THE COURT.

Door-keeper of the Chamber.

THE Door-keeper of the Chamber shall have his land free, and a horse from the King and a share of the visitors' gift-money*.

Page of the Chamber.

The Page of the Chamber claims all the King's clothes, except the garment worn during Lent,—all the bed-clothes, his shirt, his coat, his cloak, his breeches, his stockings, and his shoes.

There is no appointed place for the Page of the Chamber in the hall; for his service lies between the hall and the chamber.

He shall receive a horse from the King, and his land free, and a share of the visitors' gift-money.

It belongs to him to lay out the King's bed.

Out of all the spoil, taken by the King, he claims the cattle, whose horns and ears are of the same length.

Chambermaid †.

The Chambermaid shall receive all the clothes of the Queen throughout the year, except the garment, in which the Queen shall do penance. She shall hold her land free, and have a horse from the Queen. To her belong the Queen's saddle and bridle, and all her habits and spurs, when discarded. She shall receive a share of the gift-money at entertainments.

Groom of the Rein.

The Groom of the Rein shall have the King's daily saddle, his cushion, his bridle, his spurs, his stockings, and his rain-cap, when discarded; also his old horse-shoes and shoeing irons.

His land shall be free, and he shall receive a horse from the King.

He shall attend with the King's steed ‡ and arms, whenever he

* The original words for "visitors' gift-money" are *arian y gwestau*, respecting which see a note in No. 19. p. 300.—ED.

† She is styled *Llawvoryn*, or Handmaid, to the Queen in the W. S. M.

‡ The original word is *amtor*, which is, literally, a stallion.—ED.

mounts and dismounts. He shall also lead the steed from the stable and to the stable.

He shall receive one man's share of the colts taken in the spoil.

Torch-bearer.*

The torch-bearer shall have his land free and a horse from the King, and the remains of all the candles, and a share of the visitors' gift-money†.

Butler.

The Butler shall have his land free, and a horse from the King. He shall receive, for a legal allowance of liquor, as much ale as will fill the vessels used in the Palace for drawing, half as much bragot, and a third of mead.

Mead-brewer.

The Mead-brewer shall have his land free, and a horse from the King, and a share of the visitors' gift-money, and the third part of the wax, that shall be taken off the vat,—the other two parts being divided between the hall and the chamber, two shares thereof for the hall and the third for the chamber‡.

Officers of the Palace §.

The Officers of the Palace shall have their land free, and a horse for each of them from the King, and a share of the visitors' gift-money.

Cook.

The Cook claims the skins of the sheep, goats, lambs, kids, and calves, and the entrails of the cattle, slaughtered in the kitchen, except the hearts, which go to the Falconer, and the *rectum* and the milt to the Porter. The Cook owns the tallow and dripping* from the kitchen, except the tallow of such beast, as shall be three nights with the cows of the manor-house.

* In Wotton's edition there is also *Canwyllid y Vrenhines*, or Chandler [Torch-bearer] to the Queen, considered as one of the twenty-four officers.

† He ought to hold the candle before the King on the other side of the dish while he eats: and whatever broken bread and bits of meat shall fall over belong to him. He claims a hand's breadth of the candle, which he holds. He lights all the candles in the court. He may have what he pulls with his teeth from the ends of the candles. When the King goes to his chamber, he is to carry a candle before him.—W. S. M.

‡ He claims the covering over the vat, or else four pence, according to the choice of the owner of the feast.—W. S. M.

§ The particular duties of these officers, as before remarked, (No. 18. p. 250.) are not to be easily made out, unless they were *dapiferi*.—ED.

He shall hold his land free, and shall have a horse from the King, and a share of the visitors' gift-money*.

Foot-holder.

The Foot-holder is to sit under the King's feet.

He is to eat from the same dish as the King†.

He shall light the candles before the King at his meal.

He shall have a dish of meat and liquor, though he is not to join in the feast.

His land shall be free, and he shall receive a horse from the King, and shall have a share of the visitors' gift-money.

Physician.

The Physician shall sit next to the Master of the Household in the hall.

He shall have his land free, and shall receive a horse in attendance from the King.

* He shall have a taste of every present, which he shall dress. He shall bring the last present and lay it before the King, who shall in return give him victuals and drink.—W. S. M.—*Côc y Vrenhines*, or Cook to the Queen, occurs in Wotton's edition as one of the twenty-four officers, as do also her Door-keeper and her Torch-bearer. The rights and duties of the three are thus defined:—

The *Cook* is entitled to his land free; his horse in attendance, and his linen from the Queen; and his woollen cloth from the King. The Steward of the Household ought to supply him with all the necessities of the kitchen. He has a right to taste of every cookery, which he prepares. His protection is the same with that of the King's Cook. His lodging is with the Steward of the Household to the King. His satisfaction for insult is six cows and six score pence. His price is six score and six cows.

The *Doorkeeper* is entitled to have his land free; his horse in attendance, and his linen garments from the Queen; and his woollen garments from the King. He is to serve the liquor when there is mead. He ought not to sit down, but to serve standing. A share of the entertainment-money comes to him. His lodging is with the King's Doorkeeper in the Porter's house. The satisfaction for his insult is six cows and six score pence. His price is six score and six cows.

The *Torch-bearer* is entitled to have his land free, his horse in attendance and his linen from the Queen; and his woollen cloth from the King. He claims a share of the entertainment-money. He is to have a hand's breadth of every candle, which he holds. He takes the tips of the candles, which he bites with his teeth. He has a right to all the remains of the candles. He has the broken bread and pieces of meat, which drop over the Queen's dish. His protection, lodging, satisfaction for insult, and price, are the same as those of the King's Torch-bearer.

† Most probably after the King had done, since it appears from the sequel, that he was not to join in the feast.—ED.

He shall practise physic for the household and for the men of the court, without fee; as he is to have from them only the perforated clothes, except it shall be for one of the three mortal wounds.

The Physician shall take a pound, for each of these wounds, without maintenance, or nine score pence with maintenance. One of these mortal wounds is when a man is struck upon his head, so that his brains may be seen; the second is the stabbing of a man in his body, so that his bowels appear; the third is the breaking of one of a man's four posts, (which are these, either of his two thighs or of the two upper joints of the arms,) so that the marrow may be seen. The value of each is three pounds.

When a man is struck upon the head, the Physician is entitled to four curtailed pence* for every bone above the *cranium*. Four legal pence is the price of a bone below the *cranium*, which will produce a sound when dropt in a copper vessel †.

Groom of the Rein to the Queen.

The Groom of the Rein to the Queen shall have his land free, and a horse from the Queen ‡.

In addition to the Twenty-four Officers, already enumerated,

* *Ceiniawg gota* and *ceiniawg gyvraith*, a curtailed penny and a lawful penny. These expressions occur frequently; but the distinction between the different pence cannot now be ascertained. [But, was not *ceiniawg gota*, or the lesser penny, two thirds of the legal penny? Wotton so considers it. *Ceiniawg* occurs sometimes in these laws, in a figurative sense, for money in general.—Ed.]

† The Physician shall have the bloody clothes for his trouble, if he puts a tent in a wound: for an application of a red salve three pence. The value of his pan is one penny. A Physician should accept of a release from the family of the wounded, if he dies under his treatment: if he does not, let him answer for the act.—W. S. M. [From the duties and privileges of the Physician, as here enumerated, it would appear, that Surgeon would have been the more proper translation of the original word *Meddyg*.—Ed.]

‡ He is not one of the twenty-four Officers in the W. S. M., the list of whom, and with which Wotton's edition agrees, is as follows:—*Officers of the King*. Master of the Household, Domestic Chaplain, Steward of the Household, Falconer, Judge of the Palace, Chief Groom, Page of the Chamber, Domestic Bard, Crier, Chief Huntsman, Mead-brewer, Physician, Butler, Door-keeper, Cook, Torch-bearer.—*Officers of the Queen*. Steward of the Household, Chaplain, Chief Groom, Page of the Chamber, Handmaid, Door-keeper, Cook, Torch-bearer.

there were also nine inferior Officers, attached to the Court, whose names are as follow* :—

Land-steward	Baker-woman
Serjeant	Smith of the Palace
Porter	Washer-woman
Watchman	Chief of Song.
Provider of fuel	

The duties and privileges of these, as they appear in the Welsh School MS., are to the following effect.

Land-steward.

He ought to superintend the premises of the Court next after the Steward of the Household ; and he should receive such chattels, as are consigned to him by the Mayor and Chancellor for the maintenance of the Court. To him it belongs to direct the agriculture, and all the necessities of the Court.

To him belong the fine and commutation of the vassal-town,—the heriot of the men of the vassal-town, and the maiden fee of their daughters. Should there be any litigation respecting land between two persons of the vassal-town, or for assault, or for theft, he claims 24 pence.

He is obliged to make oath respecting the demesne land.

He is entitled to sixty pence for every prisoner, that shall be put in his gaol.

He has a right to entertainment from the men of the vassal-town.

To him belong the skins of the cattle, that may be under his care for three nights, before they are killed. Nobody has any claim on the skins of the cattle of the Land-steward but himself, neither the King, who may reside in the palace, nor any one else.

His protection is to conduct the guilty person beyond the boundary of the demesne land.

His lodging is in the provision-house.

His satisfaction for insult is six cows and six score pence. His price is six score and six cows with an advancement.

* The names of the nine officers, here mentioned, do not occur in the Cotton MS., in which the Laws of the Court terminate with the enumeration of the duties and privileges of the twenty-four preceding. These inferior officers, who are entitled, in Welsh, *Swyddogion arer a devawd*, (Officers according to custom and usage,) occur both in the W. S. M. and in Wotton.—ED.

Serjeant.*

He is entitled to his land free; and, when the King is at Court, he ought to have dish-meat.

He ought to stand between the two posts with a rod in his hand, lest the house should take fire while the King was eating and drinking with the officers; and he ought not to sit down while the King is in the hall. He ought not to strike the post where the King is.

He is entitled to as much ale as will fill the vessels used in drawing liquor, and half that of bragot, and the third part of mead.

He claims the feet, up to the fetlock, of the oxen and cows, that may be obtained through his information.

On the ninth day of November he is to have a shirt, coat, and breeches without lining. His clothes should be as long as the knot of his breeches. On winter-eve he ought to have a cap, and on the first of March or February a mantle†.

The Serjeant is to divide between the King, the Mayor, and the Chancellor.

He is entitled to the flesh that is cut out of the dead-house‡, and the cut butter, and the lower stone of the mill, and the green flax, and the bottom layer of the corn-rick, and the fowls, and the cats, and the hatchet, and the head of the ridges, if in grass, if not, the hedge-borders.

* The Serjeant seems to have had the name of *Rhingyll* (which is the original word) from the pert and audacious behaviour, which this officer was apt to assume; and of the same import was the other epithet of *Cecryn y Cyrtiau*, or Sharper of the Courts, that we find to have been frequently bestowed on him. Allowing that to be the import, the name is derived from *rhinc*, a shrill noise, a clatter or clack. The two words, *rhin* and *cyll*, would also assume the same form, if compounded into one word, and would be descriptive of the office. The import would be "one who goes privately with his rod of authority." [In addition to this note in the Cambrian Register, it may be observed, that Wotton translates the word by *Apparitor*, an officer who still bears the name of *Rhingyll* in Carmarthenshire. He appears by these laws to have been attached to the Courts of justice as a summoning officer or tip-staff.—ED.]

† The original word is *mantell*, which is also retained in Armoric. Hence, perhaps, the *manteau* and *mantle* of the French and English. In Arabic the word *mandil* has a similar meaning.—ED.

‡ *Marody*, literally a Dead-house, may also be rendered an *Escheat*, which meant not only the *escheated* property itself, but also the place in which such property was deposited. The Judge of the Palace was the only one, whose house was exempted by these laws from becoming an *escheat*.—ED.

From every house, where he goes on the King's errand, he shall have a loaf with its allowance of butter and cheese.

The length of his spear shall be three cubits, two behind and one before him*.

From the spoil, which shall be taken out of the country, he is entitled to a bull, or to a beast not used to the yoke, or to a cow with her first milk.

When the Serjeant dies, the King is to have all his goods:

If the Serjeant shall be insulted while sitting during the determination of the causes, he ought only to have a sieve of oats and an egg-shell†. His satisfaction for insult, according to some, is equal to that for the owner of the land, wherever the insult is committed: others say, it is three cows and sixty pence.

His price is sixty-three cows.

[To be continued.]

POPULAR TRADITIONS.

WALES, like most other countries, possesses its traditional legends, which have been established as a species of popular history from time immemorial. Some of these have already been noticed in the CAMBRO-BRITON under various heads‡; and it would be extremely desirable, that a complete collection, if possible, should be made of these fugitive memorials of ancient times. With a view to the promotion of this object, the following Legend of Llynsavathan, or, more properly perhaps, Llynsyvaddan, is here transcribed from amongst the papers of Mr. Hugh Thomas, preserved with the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. The tradition is, no doubt, still common in the neighbourhood, to which it relates; and the reader will also recognize in its circumstances a resemblance with those of other popular legends.

Llynsyvaddan, with which the tradition is connected, more generally known by the name of Brecknock Mere, is situated about three miles from the town of Brecknock. Giraldus represents

* The length of his spear or lance would thus be about a yard and a half, allowing about eighteen inches to a cubit; and of this length the Serjeant was to hold two thirds behind him and the remainder before, the spear resting most probably on his shoulder.—ED.

† The reason of this seems to be, that he ought not, as appears from what goes before, to sit upon such an occasion, and that, if he did, he was entitled only to this slight satisfaction in the event of an insult.—ED.

‡ See volume i. pp. 184, 266. and the present volume, pp. 177 & 313.—ED.